



Management Options for Managing Visitor Impacts

Reduce use of the entire protected area

- Limit numbers of visitors in the entire protected area.
- Limit length of stay in the entire area.
- Encourage use of other areas.
- Require certain skills and/or equipment.
- Charge a flat visitor fee.
- Make access more difficult to the entire area.

Reduce use of problem area

- Inform about problem areas and alternative areas.
- Discourage or prohibit use of problem areas.
- Limit numbers of visitors in problem areas.
- Encourage/require a stay limit in problem areas.
- Make access harder/easier to problem areas, or improve access to other areas.
- Eliminate facilities/attractions in problem areas, or improve in other areas.
- Establish different skill and/or equipment requirements
- Charge different visitor fees for different areas.

Modify the location of use within problem areas

- Segregate different types of visitors – e.g., use zoning.
- Discourage/prohibit camping or anchoring in certain sites, & encourage in others.
- Locate facilities on durable sites in the problem area.

Modify the timing of use

- Encourage use outside of peak use periods
- Discourage or ban use when impact potential is high
- Charges fees in periods of high use or of high impact potential

Modify type of use and visitor behavior

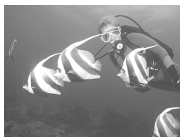
- Discourage or ban damaging practices/equipment
- Encourage or require certain behavior, skills, equipment

Modify visitor expectations

- Inform visitors about appropriate protected use areas
- Inform about potential conditions in protected area

Increase the resistance of the resource

- Shield the site from impact
- Strengthen the site



VISITOR IMPACTS

MODULE 6

Handout 6.5

Source: Drumm, Andy. Alan Moore, Andrew Sales, Carol Patterson, and John E. Terborgh. 2004.
Ecotourism Development: A Manual for Conservation Planners and Managers. Volume II. The Business of Ecotourism Development and Management. The Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia, USA.